THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Know-Nothing so bigoted as to object to Col. F.'s

being married by a Catholic under the circum-

stances, we shall render charity for bigotry by pre-

suming said K. N. wholly unacquainted with Mrs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856. Since the principal Conventions have brought their labors to a close, Washington begins to resume the accustomed duliness of a Summer solstice, only enlivened by the return of members to seats vacated for nearly three weeks. It is evident from the movement of Mr. Douglas on Wednesday last, as well as from other indications, that the policy of the Democratic party is to precipitate an adjournment. They do not expect to carry the day named-the first Tuesday in July-but are quite auxious for a compromise early in August. After Mr. Douglas's proposition had been intro duced, and became subsequently the subject of private collequy, Mr. Toombs boastfully announced that the adjournment would be carried over the

head of all opposition. So far as the Senate is concerned, the purpose may be regarded as fixed, and of course the party in the House will act under the same promptings. They are unwilling to prolong the discussion in regard to Kansas, or to go into any examination of the report of the Congressional Committee. Experience has already instructed them that no profit is to accuse from a prolonged agitation of that subject, and there are others which prudence dic-

tates should be avoided.

But if these enterprising patriots expect to But if these enterprising patriots expect to carry their point by the juggle of professed economy, they will wake up to a serious delusion before long. The people desire full scrutiny into all the outrages committed in Kansas, and enough has already been developed to whet the public appetite for a more searching investigation than has yet been attempted. It cannot be postponed, however scheming managers may find it to their interest to throw a vail over that dreary and bloody chapter of recent history. Let the facts demonstrate chapter of recent history. Let the facts demonstrate the enormity that has been perpetrated, and raise public indignation to a just and stern re-

entment.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination inspires no feeling and excites no enthusiasm. The meeting here on Thursday night was as flat as a pancake, and interlarded with constant ejaculations for "Sam."
Quitmsn, Weller and Company failed to get up
steam, and the whole affair was spiritless, insipid,
and flat. The officeholders on the stand essayed a few apasmodic cheers, and plied their "tiles," to animate the unwashed throng; but it would not take. So, too, on the cars returning from Cincinnati, no symptom of popular sympathy was manifested. Mr. Buchanan was a stronger candidate on the day of his nomination than he will ever be again. While competing with Pierce and Douglas he had crowds of supporters; now that he is tied to the car of Slavery, and sits upon its box whip in hand, he finds opponents not hitherto counted.

The cold shoulder of the Administration toward

the nominee has already been exhibited. There will be a show or sham of succor, but nobody believes it will either be hearty or sincere. Perhaps the President may go so far as to arrest the war in Kansas, which was commenced for a special object, that has not been reslized. But even that course will not repair the wrongs already committed, or blot out the "damned spot" of infamous tyranny which has been imposed upon the people of Kansas.

After a brief diplomatic career, wholly unsuited

to his character and to his former calling, Padre Vijil has left Washington and will at once return to Granada. He suffered deep humiliation from the cold reception extended to him by the Catholic clergy, and it is but recently that he obtained permission from the Archhishen of Haltimore to permission from the Archbishop of Baltimore to officiate as a priest. All the foreign Ministers combined to degrade him socially and to damage him in what he regarded as a more essential point, his connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In this latter respect he has been vindicated against all aspersions, and will return to the scene of his former labors with the consciousness. scene of his former labors with the consciousness of recognized integrity. The Padre, doubtless, acted under patriotic impulses in accepting his trust, and with an honest conviction that in sup porting Walker's Government, he was acting for the best interests of the people of Nicaragua. He is at least entitled to this credit, for no other motive appeared for abandoning an honored seclusion from worldly affairs, which he now voluntarily resumes, after having achieved the object of re cognition. He will leave a person in charge of the legation until a proper Minister shall be ap-pointed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
ST. Louis, Saturday, June 21, 1856.
Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson has been nominated for
Congress in the Vth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John G. Miller. Mr.
Douglas was nominated for the regular term. The
former is a Democrat and the latter an old-line Whig.
Both received cominations from the same Convention

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION. TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, June 21, 1836.
The submarine cable connecting this place with
Prescott, Canada, was successfully placed in the St.
Lawrence River this morning, thus putting New-York
and Cacada in direct communication. But 15 minutes
were required to stretch the wire the entire distance,
one mile.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK RACES. FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.-Last day, Saturday, June 21, 1856 .- Purse \$900, \$140 to go to the

gecond horse, three mile heats.

T. N. Woodfolk, ch. m. Floride, by Wagner, dam by
Glaucee, Syears old.
F.M.Clay's ch. h. Princeton, by Yorkville, out of Mas-

F. M. Clay's ch. h. Frinceton, by Colie 4 years old.

Colie 4 years old.

O. P. Hare's ch h. Sam Letcher, by Wagner, dam by 3 dis.

Medoc, 5 years old.

J. C. Littlefield's b. g. Beery, h. Sovereign, dam by 4 dn.

ton was the favorite, \$100 to \$80. After the first heat he had the call in betting, \$100 to \$50. Finde won the second heat, and race easy, much to the surprise of the ed turf geers, who were heavy loors on it. There was a large number present to witness the running. Great credit is due the Fashion Can, in the getting up of these races. Long may they co-tinue to prosper. We may now look for running next Fall, and in fact every Fall and Spring.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Saturday, June 21, 1856.
Gen. Persifer Smith arrived last evening, having been sent for by the President. He had an interview with the President to-day. Orders have been issued, and he will proceed as early as possible to Kanaas to take charge of the United States forces there. Essenders are imperative; in fact, he is clothed with fall power to put down all insurrection, come from what quarter it may. This policy has been deemed advisable in order to take the Kanaas imbroglio out of the halls of Coogress and give peace and quiet to the country.

The richest farce which has ever been enacted in our city came off at Coop's Saloon this evening. A call had been made for a rally of the Old Line Whigs. The room was filled with a heterogeneous crowd. No man was allowed to offer a resolution or make a motion until he satisfied the rabble immediately around the stand that he had never given a Democratic or a Know-Nothing vote. Everything was in beautiful confusion, when Senator Jones of Tennessee, an old Clay Whig, ascended the platform. For some time he could not be heard. At last he answered categorically that he never had given other than a Whig vote. Gov. Jones then proceeded to address the meeting, flattening the andience—or the Whig portion—by frequent mention of Old Harry Clay. Mr. Jones said he had never given any vote but as Whig vote. "Now we never will," shouted the crowd. The speaker was in a fix. Those in the secret knew he was about to pronounce in favor of Bucharan. It came at last, however, and the audience were as silent as if It had been a funeral. He told of his bitter hard to Know Nothingiam and to Black Republicaniem, and said he should vote and speak for Mr. Buchanan. Aye, he would support the Devil to defeat the Abolitton party. When Mr. Jones had concluded a call was made for Mr. Campbell of Onio, who accended the platform on the very heels of the previous speaker, and commenced addressing the audience amid great cheering. The interrogation w

re-ign his seat in Congress.

XXXIVTB CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

Mr. COLFAX opened by declaring that he should follow the example of Southern members who claimed and exercised freedom of speech on their side to the fullest extent. He then proceeded with an analysis of the Kansas code, which he denounced as a code of tyranny and oppression, entrage and wrong, which would disgrace any legislative party as it did the usurpers who enacted it. He designated Chief Justice Lecompte as the principal one of those who have plunged the Territory into civil war. He had initated the blood-thirstiness of Joffices, not merely to promote Slavery and to carry out the wishes of the Administration, but because he had a mighty pecuniary interest in sustaining the Legislature as a legal body. He read from the code several valuable railroad charters, granted to Lecompte and his associates, and also showed that one-fifth of the entire code was devoted to grants of charters for toll-bridges, ferries, railroads, insurance and mining companies to their favorites, over four hundred of whom (including Isaacs, the United States Attorney, Stringfellow, and Lecompte), were thus made interested champions of their cause. He then designated seven violations of the organic law perpetrated by this Legislature, among which were changes in the officiel cath, and extension of the terms of the present Representatives from one year to twenty two months; also five violations of the Constitution of the United States, showing were changes in the officiel oath, and extension of the terms of the present Representatives from one year to twem; two months; also five violations of the Constitution of the United States, showing that hereons convicted by a Pre-Slavery Jury summoned by Sheriff Jones, not drawn by authority (and from which Free-State men were excluded by law), of having denied the right to hold slaves in the Territory are sentenced to two years hard labor, not in a prison, but chained together in couples on the public works with an iron chain and ball to their legs, and subjected also to private biring as servants to the ruler of the Territory. He also read sections establishing slave-flogging by patrols; suspending habeas and subjected also to private hiring as servants to the rail re of the Territory. He also read sections establishing slave-flogging by patrols; suspending habeas corpus in trials for freedom; requiring half the citizens to be under military orders on the general election day; allowing persons merely inhabitants to vote at general elections, but requiring six months residence in corporation elections and other sections. He then drew a contrast between the various provisions of the criminal code, showing that maybem, rape, the abduction of a wife or child, and poisoning (when the victim does not happen to die) are regarded as milder crimes and punished more leniently than offenses against slave property.

Mr. BURLINGAME defended Massachusetts gainst general and specific charges, claiming that in all that

constitutes time greatness she is the first State of the Cusion, and that her present performances are superior to her past patriotic recollections. He was sorry to Usion, and that her precent percent serious are expected to her past patriotic recollections. He was sorry to find at the head of the list of her assailants the President of the United States, who had deliberately perverted history to culogize the South at the expense of the North, and who had become the chieftain of sectionalism. Massachusetts believed, with South Carolina, the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional.

Mr. KEITT here asked Mr. Burlingame for his authorie relative to South Carolina.

Mr. KEITT here asked Mr. Burlingame for his authority relative to South Carolina.

Mr. BURLINGAME, to prove his statement, cited the remarks of The Charleston Mercury, which spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law as an infringement of one of the mest cherished principles of the Constitution. In cenclusion he referred to Mr. Summer's speech—to the purity and mobleness of its sentiments, and to the severity of its strictures against tyrauny. He said Mr. Sumner never had a personal enemy. His character was as pure as the snew which falls upon his native hills, and his heart was ever overflowing with kindness for every human being bearing the upright form of a man. He was an acc mplished scholar and a chivalric gentleman. A member of the House who had taken an oath to support the Constitution stole into the Senate and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. KEITT—It is false [Sensation].

Mr. KEITT—It is false [Sensation].
Mr. BURLINGAME replied, he would not bandy
withers. He was responsible for his own language epithets. He was responsible for his.

Mr. KEIIT-I am.
Mr. BURLINGAME, after describing and severely Mr. KEITT-I am.

Mr. BURLINGAME, after describing and severely condemning the assault upon Mr. Sumner, asked: Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get authority for it? If we are not to have freedom of speech, what is all this Government worth? If we are to be called to account by some "gallant nephew" of some "gallant uncle" for saying something which does not suit their sensitive nerves, we want to know it. If the conflict is to be transferred from this peaceful and intellectual field, where the honors are equal and easy, we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, when safety cannot be found for them under the flag of our common country. But while her representatives are here, they will speak how and when they will, uncaring for the consequences, and if they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from defending the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

they will speak how and when they will, uncaring for the consequences, and if they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from defending the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

Mr. KEITT now senght the flow, but it was awarded to Mr. Carlile, who refused to yield it.

Mr. KEITT gave notice that he should, on Monday, reply to some of the points of Mr. Burling une's speech.

Mr. CARLILE of Va., condenned the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, or, as he said, the fitter of the content of the Democrate. Fremout would not receive the electoral vo'e of any District except that represented by Mr. Giddings. The contest is between Mr. Filmore, the candidate of the National Party, and Mr. Buchanan, who is supported by faction.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Me.), addressed the House upon the Slavery question, and the purposes of the South. He spoke of the importance of the issues now before the country, and urged the necessity of a union of the opponents of the Administration and of the ertension of Slavery into Territories. He examined the platform of the Cincinuati Convention in connection with the principles and antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, and the doctrines of the Democratic party, and concluded by saying that it was an inexpressible relief to emerge from this dark and fetid atmosphere, recking with shames as d wrongs into the clear light and healthful breezes of truth and Liberty. A few days since, up in the antiversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the city where sat the Convention that declared "these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their are created equal; that they are endowed by their created with certain inalienable rights; that among when another Convention composed of men declared another con

"these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happines."
seembled another Convention composed of men devoted to the came, and full of spirit which spinnsted

their predecessors. That Convention designated as the standard hearer of Freedom is this great contest a strong and true man whose aim will be to maintain the principles of the Constitution and bring back the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson. It also adopted a platform which recognizes a North as well as a South, and respects the rights of Freedom not less than the claims of Savery. In this assemblage of freemen were the warm and devoted friends of the able and ever fastiful Chief Magistrate of the Buckeye State, who properly arged his great qualifications for the highest position in the Republic. There too were the supperture of the accomplished jurist, the tried patriot, and Christian gettleman, John Ellean, and there, from every State and section, were basts of admirers of the forewest men in this country, the first of living States men—recognized in both hemispheres as the truest representative of what is best in the civilization of the age. I treed not pronounce the name of the great Senator from New York.

"Dise, puer, virtue mexms, virunque laborem,

Dine, puer, virtutem exme, virumque laborem Fortunam ex abia."

"Blae, puer, virtute m exms, virusque laborem, Portsmam ex abia."

But, Sir, the ingenuous youth of America who shall study arigh his life and character, wis learn not merely this, but the nobler lesson that there can be no higher fortuse than attends him who, in the hour of extremest peril, faithfully serves and wisely saves his country. Mr. Chairman, the friends of these gentlemen, and of all others whose names, with or without their consent, were before the Convention, cheerfully and cordisily united, as the best thing which could be done in this exigency, in presenting to the people of the linited States as the Republican and anti-sectional candidate for President the name of the brave and chivalrous gentleman who more perhaps than any other man contributed to place the star of California in the galaxy of Free States—a name which is at once a synonyme of the cause, and prophecy of success. Sir, I triumph in the faith—nay, the undoubting conviction, that the proceedings of that Convention will be sustained by a large maiority of the American people. How can it be doubted! Look around you, to Kaneas, to this capital, to the White House, and tell me if you can doubt it, unless you are prepared to believe that civilization and Republicanism are failures, and only Slavery and barbarism possible upen this earth. Doubt it! No! For you perceive that the same spirit which has always animated brave men in great emergencies possesses and guides your brethren now, and you witness how the still augmenting crimes against liberty and humanity have put strength into their arms, and undying zeal into their heart. Doubt it! No, for the vast assemblies of the free North you have taken by the hand men of all political parties, who, sinking past differences, have nobly invited to save their country, and you have felt the power which lies in magnanimity and moral heroism.

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION OF FREMONT.

Boston, Saturday, June 21, 1856.
A Fremort and Dayton ratification meeting took
place on board the steamer Worcester, on her trip from New-York last night. The Hon. Charles Hudson presided. Addresses were made by the Hon. Moses Kimball of Massachusetts, the Hon Daniel Clark of New-Hampshire, Mr. Peck of Maine, and others The demonstration caused considerable enthusiasm among the passengers.

NANTUCKET, Saturday, June 21, 1856. One hundred guns were fired here last night, in honor of the nominations of Fremont and Dayton

OLD LINE WHIG MEETING IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856 The call for a meeting of Whigs this evening, The call for a meeting of Whigs this eventug, to consider what course they were to pursue in regard to the Presidential election, attracted a very promiscuous assemblage. Mr. Seaton of The National Intelligencer was chosen Chairman. A member of the American party was proposed for Secretary, which occasioned the greatest possible confusion, showing that that party was largely in the ascendant, and that but few Whigs who had stood aloof from all parties were present. The Chairman pointedly rebuked the disorder.

order.

Senator Jones of Tennessee took the stand, avowing himself a Clay and Webster Whig. He said that the Whig party held the balance of power, and should consult and vote as would best subserve the interests of the country, and they could do this by observing a distinct organization, and acting as the ally of that garty which they may agree to support. He was frequently applauded.

gardy which any any quently applicated.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio was enthusiastically called for. He had not proceeded far in landation of Mr. Clay, when in a response to a question, he said he belonged to the Know-Nothing party.

He was greeted with cheers by the majority and

He was greeted with cheers by the majority and hisses by others.

Mr. Campbell left the stand to give an opportunity to the Committee on Resolutions to r-port.

The resolutions recommend the Conv. a in proposed by the Kentucky Whigs to be postponed til the last Wednesday in July, and that all sections of the country send delegates to deliberate upon the proper course to be pursued at the present criss.

The resolutions were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Campbell in response to the Know Nothings,

took the stand. He commenced speaking when the gas was turned off—great confusion ensued, amidst which the assembly separated.

KANSAS EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES CON-

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 21, 1856.
The Kansas Convention reassembled this morning Gov. Reeder in the chair, Mr. Foote being ab

After prayer the Committee on Resolutions pre-After prayer the Committee on Resolutions presented resolutions, pledging themselves to each other and to their suffering brethren in Kansas to exert themselves unceasingly to furnish needed aid, appointing five persons at Chicago as a Central Executive Committee, whose duty it should be to receive and expend the contributions in the manner best adapted to the wants of the settlers; making one from each State a contributing member of said Committee, including among the essential means of aid all persons intending to become retusal residents, and willing to cluding among the essential means of aid all persons intending to become retual residents, and willing to aid by all industrial means in making Kansas a Free State; charging the Receutive Committee specially to make such application of the means at their disposal as will effect that object; requesting all associations to send the Central Executive Committee from time to time the funds at their disposal, and suborganizations to send to the State Committee their funds to be forwarded to the Central Committee at Chicago, make the formation of country and to small Chicago; urging the formation of country and town-hip organizations, and requesting the present Chicago and Society to act as a Central Committee.

ship organizations, and requesting the present Chicago Aid Society to act as a Central Committee.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For President, Governor Reeder; for Vice Presidents, Mr. Stanley of Ohio, Mr. Wright of New-York, Mr. Spear of Kansas, and Mr. Foot of Ohio; for Secretaries, Mr. Allen of Pennsylvania, Mr. Brooks of Ohio, Mr. Houghton of Indiana.

Many citizens offer to subscribe large amounts. Gov. Reeder will be in Detroit to-night.

An atternoon session was held, but no important business was transacted. The Convention adjourned to meet again at Buffalo, July 9.

After the adjournment, Gen. Lane and the Delegates from Iowa and Illinois arrived. An informal meeting was held and plans discussed relative to the movements of four hundred emigrants now at Iowa City.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Extract of a private letter, dated

Extract of a private letter, dated

Granada, Nicaragua, June 1, 1856.

We have just received a communication from the
Government of Costa Rica, in which they acknowledge
the Government of President Rivas and Gen. Walker,
considering the war at an end, and offering to become
responsible for all the expenses of the war.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RAILROAD ACTURE, June 21, 1836.

The down mail train from Burlington was thrown from the track this afternoon, one mile South of this place, and the engine and baggage car precipitated own an embankment. The fireman was hardy hurt, but the passengers escaped we hout serious injury. Several of the cars were badly broken up. Expansion of the rails by heat is said to be the curse of the ac-

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1856.

It has been very warm here all day. At 5 p. m. the thermometer varied from 22 to 100 deg., according to position. It now (9 p. m.) stands at 90 deg.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1856.

The mercury to-day ran up to 95 deg. in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA June 22, 1856.

The thermometer here indicated 98 deg. in the shade this afternoon. The temperature was moderated to ward evening by a gale of wind accompanied by a sprinkle of rain.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON. IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, June 21, 1836.

The following are the imports of foreign geods at this port for the week ending June 20:

Dry Goods. \$119.307 Copper Ove 22.452

Dry Goods. \$139.307 Copper Ove 32.713

Irot and Steel 93.804 Other articles 185 438

Maddet 42,754 Total \$444.05

FOUR DATS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The United States mail steamer Atlantic, Capt. O. Eléridge, from Liverpool, 2 o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, June 11th, arrived at 11 o'clock last

The Asia arrived at Liverpool 7 a. m. of Monday, the 9th. Notice of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was expected by the Asia, and, a telegraphic statement from the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald seeming to confirm it, the dismissal was reeeived as a fact, and commented upon accordingly. matement in the House of Lords, that up to the 27th of last month Mr. Crampton had not received any notice to quit, caused still less. The Lendon papers all have editorials on the subject. It is now argued that, as Mr Crampton's case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send away Mr. Pallas, who, at the

present moment, is the reverse of unpopular.

The Times exhibits its usual feeling toward the
United States, and makes the letter of "A New-Er glander, in its columns, the peg on which to hang a great deal of what can only be described as abase. The Daily News wonders that aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities, India being entirely an excep-tional case, not to be understood by strangers The News further says that it is with the Northern States of the Union that Britain should come to an under-standing, for the Northern States would rather dissolve the Union than go to war with England The News, however, thinks that the Dismissal of Mr. Dal las would serve no purpose except to ripen annimosity.

The Morning Chemicle thinks it "cowardly" to
make a scapegost of Mr. Crampton—"a volumble
public servant, for having only too faithfully done his duts." The Morning Post uses the American news merely as a means of administering a rebuke to the refractory members of its publical party. The London Morning Star (organ of the Manchester men), has an admirable editorial setting forth the merits of the dispute in respect to Central America. As to Mr Crampton, The Star thinks that to involve some fifty or sixty millions of people, of the same race, lauguage or exty minicus of people, of the same race, language and religion, in desperate and deadly strife, in order to avenge the dignity of a Crampton, is too great an absurdity to be for a moment entertained. Nay in-deed, it is preity clear, that like the removal of one of these small insects which in tropical climates burrow under the skin, and irritate the whole surrounding flesh, this gentleman's expulsion from the United States will serve greatly to allay the inflammation which his presence has produced.

For the general rews by this arrival we refer to the following summary. There is not much stirring. An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported The inundations have done fearful damage in France.

SUMMARY.

The Emperor Napoieon returned on Saturday evening to St. Cloud, from his visit of mercy to the districts inundated by the Loire. During this visit, says The Moniteur, his Majesty received the same marks of affection and gratitude as on the banks of the Rhone; everywhere the population, deeply moved, crowded round him, and from their hearts showered blessings and thanks upon h.m. The Emperor handed from his private pures 20,000f, to the Prefect of the Loire, 5,000f, to the Prefect of the Loire, 5,000f, to the Prefect of the Indre-et-Loire, 50,000f, to the Prefect of the Indre-et-Loire, 30,000f, to the Prefect of the Emperor again set out to visit another scene of the inunfations. He went by way of Chartres to Angers, where the slate quarries have been completely overwhelmed with water, and 10,000 persons have consequently been thrown out of work, and at the same time deprived of shelter by the destruction of their cottages. The latest accounts state that the rivers were rubsiding. Nothing like an accurate stimate of the damage done by the inundations has been readered houseless, and that 100,000 people have been rendered houseless, and that 100,000 have been thrown out of employment.

The reports from the corn districts of France not af-

been rendered houseless, and that 100,000 have been thrown out of employment.

The reports from the corn districts of France not affected by the inundations are stirl very promising; and should the blooming season, now commoncing, pass off well, there is good hope that, notwithstanding the immense destruction or asioned by the floods, the corn crop throughout France may not fall very much below an average.

crop threughout France may not last very much beads an average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia have both demanded to be admitted into the commission for reorganizing the Danubian Pruncipalities, and that the demand has been accessed to. It was difficult to refuse Prussia in her quality of a great German Power, interested in States bordering the Danube. Sarsinia was therefore admitted to maintain the equilib ium on the side of the Western Powers.

Letter from Milan state that the Austrian Government has resolved to erect the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces into a kingdom of Upper Italy, and to place a prince of Italian birth—the Grand Duke of Tuscany,

a prince of Italian birth—the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is also an Archduke—on the throne. To this de-termination the Cabinet of Austria is said to have been brought by its anxiety to neutralize the growing

been brought by its anxiety to neutralize the growing popularity of Pickmont.

A telegraphic cispatch from Trieste, forwarding news from Ab xandria, announces that Arabia is still in a state of insurrection. It has declared it will no longer recognize the rule of the Sultan. The Governor of the Hedjaz holds out firmly, but is without relief or support. Another dispatch, of doubtful authenticity, records a great fermentation among the Forks on the subject of the Hatti Humanon. At Podgorizza, it is said, the Turks have burned two Catholic churches and kelled two Christians; at Niseki, near Monteneto the Christians, in order to average themselves for the Christians, in order to avenge themselves for e centional outrages they meet with, have attacked at pillaged a caravan coming from Ragu-a; 14 Parks

ere killed. The Rassian Commissioner, appointed to act with The Russian Commissioner, appeared to a ware the Commission charged to settle the questions relating to the Principalities, has exhibited the instructions which direct bun to retire if Mokir Pasha (formerly Prince Stourdza) should be admitted to take part in the deliberations of the Commission. The Russian representative, nevertheless, remains at Galatz to await further instructions for the solution of this erious aifficulty.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

OF SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 4th report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by The

Piario:

"A man named Rendondo Marquez organized a secret rociety three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been resolved to kill the Queen, this young man was designated by lot to do the deed, and he was told that if he fired on her Majesty a sum of 2,000 giastres should be given to him, and that if he failed to do so be should be certainly put to death by his fellow-conspirators. On the 28th ult., at the moment at which the carriage of the Princess of the Asturious approached the Calli del Arenal, a young man named Fuentes drew a pistol from his pocket, as police agent seized his arm and prevented him from a pelice agent seized his arm and prevented him from decharging the weapon. On being interrogated, he made known the facts above related. Just after his arrest Rendondo Marquez went to the palace, on pretext it of making revelations respecting the conspiracy to it making revelations respecting the conspiracy. No arms have been found in any house of the Calli del Arenal. Marquez is a native of Almadenejos, in the province of Chudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carliet. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been in prisonen for forcery.

The following are some details of the affair given by the Nacions: A man named Rendendo Marquez organized a se-

Accon:

The hollowing queenations which were taken on the the Account of the Occasion of the wisit of the Queen to the theatre del Principe, and which have given rise to the Theatre del Principe, and which have given rise to the Theatre del Principe, and which have given rise to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, and there is the Calli de la Duda, in the construction of the Magnesian were given through the post. Some suggestions were given through the post. The Government received that another attempt ment she was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to be made on the 29th, and it took was to

speak to the Queen. He, it appears, obtained them by pretending that he was in a position to make disures respecting dark plots against the Qu

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Journal de l'Indre et Loire of Saturday gives the following description of Tours on that day:

"The Rue Royal presents the appearance of a canal, and boats are plying on it incersantly, carrying relief to the unfortunate inhabitants who either would not or could not quant their houses. The Mail is like a torrent, and all sorts of things brought down by the Loire and the Cher are foating about it. The ornamental trees on it have been torn up. The reliway station, the crafter of the commercial activity of the town, is still sumounded with water, as high as the windows. In the garden of the Prefecture opposite, nothing is to be seen but the tops of the trees; the walls of the garden are thrown down. The Rues de Paris, de Bordeaux and du Rempart, built on the old ramparts of the city, are under water. At every step we take we see the travages of the waters, and from the Route de Giammount we perceive in all their borror the effects of the categories in the adjacent country. As are under water. At every step we take we see the ravages of the waters, and from the Route de Grammont we perceive in all their borror the effects of the catastrophe in the adjacest country. As far as the eye can reach there is water. The inundations were not able to surmount the obstacle caused by the Route de Bordeaux, but they rose to a great hight, and they were strewed with articles of furniture, clothing, and woodwork. The Pont de IArcheveque threatens to fall in; the visduct of the tailway to Nantes, beaten with great fury by the water, has been thrown down. Wherever the eye rests it sees farms submerged, houses that cannot be inhabited for a long time to come, even if they can ever be inhabited again, and on the highest thousands of medius proped together without shelter and without food. Even the dark and narrow streets of the old city, accupied by the lower classes, have not escaped. From the rus Borgne to the common of La Riche, from the Champ de Mars to the Mail, and from the Place d'Aumon's to Saint Sauveur, is an immense lake, reaching in hight to the first stery of the houses. Such is the state of our city after five days of mortal anxiety and indescribable calamities."

The accounts from Sammur of the ravages committed by the Loire and the Authion are even more distressing than those previously received. The pupils of the cavality school of that place gave a fine example of courage and devotedness. They plunged tab the water with their horses, they saved many invalids and infilm persons from certain death, and compside the inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy lik

landing him in safety.

From Lyons we harn that as the waters recede nu by the latest and the latest and the latest and the position. Workmen are employed in building who huts on the Place St. Pothin for the reception of persons who are without homes. The directors of Mediterranean railway have placed a number of the latest and the way carriages at the disposal of the authorities for the temporary accommodation of the houseless. When the Emperor came to Lyons he gave 1,000f. to be divided among the engine-drivers and other employes the train. That sum has been generously given these men to the subscription opened at Lyons for t sufferer. A letter from Aries states that the extent sufferers. A letter from Aries states that the extent of the country inundated in that neighborhood is at least twenty leagues. Although the waters are going grad-ually down, guns are still frequently heard in different parts round, as signals of distress from the inhabitants of the inundatec houses. Boats are moving about in all directions to render assistance.

Postugat,-The Cabinet has been formed, with the Marquis de Loule as President. THE EAST.-The Mersey has arrived at Marseilles

She brings Constantinople news of June 2, and Crimes letters of May 31.

The 14th, 21st, 48th, and 57th regiments have left the

Crimes. The army is healthy. There is a daily ration of fresh meat given to the men.

It is said that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sevas-opel after our departure. Weather hot and stormy. COMMERCIAL.-Last prices of Consols on Tuesday 94 to i. Money continues abundant in the discomarket, at rates about i P cent below those of the

In Paris, on Tuesday, funds closed 70 france Money, and 71 50 Account.

The Mermaid, from Port Philip, brings gold to the

value of £298 000.

There is now a small profit on the import of gold from the United States.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool]

LIVERTOOL Wednerday, Ju e 11-p. m.
The Daily News publishes the following statement

in a leading article, though without vouching for its reply to Lord Clarendon will be in effect that the Cab iret at Washington regards the explanations and state-ments in his Lordship's last dispatch as sufficient to it duce them to withdraw their demand for Mr. Cramp. ton's recall.

his Government are of opinion that after what has passed, Mr. Crampton's power of usefulness at Washngton has been exhausted. It is understood Mr. Crampton wil bimself bring this dispatch out and Neither The Times, Daily News or Post contain any

eference to Mr. Horsman's resignation, and as the journals giving circulation to the rumor avow the very slender ground on which it tests, the paragraph is probably a newspaper cupard.

Wednesday.—The Alma sailed for SOUTHAMPTON, New York at daybreak this morning, after having her propeller repaired. After proceeding as far as Cowes, the feed-pipes broke down, and she has put back here again for tresh repairs. Arrived at Liverpool June 11, ship Allian e from

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverfool Cottos Market.—On Saturday, June 7, the day of the Asia's saling, remained dull, but without change in prices from those quoted in Friday's Gircular, excepting that in American under 34d, there was some irragularity. The day's sales were 5,000 bales, including 300 bales on speculation and 500 for export. On Sunday the Asia arrivel with advices from New-York to the 2th May. Monday, June 9, the market continued heavy, low American being quite nominal in value, and all prices about the quotations of last week. Sales of the day of 800 bales, including 500 for export. On Tuesday, 10th, the business was only 3,000 bales, at prices favoring the buyer. Sales of the three days, to Tuesday evening were treefore 14,000 bales, including 1,000 as aport and 500 on speculation.

Baranerury advances were worked by 400 percentage of 1,000 bales, including 1,000 as aport and 500 on speculation.

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John Albyn & Co.'s Circular

John Albyn & Co.'s Circular.

GLASOW, Jane 19, 1156—F. M.
BREADSTEFFS.—The firmness in the tome of the Continent and English advices, and accounts of the serious character the damage done by water to the French crops, together with viscorous demands which is first throughout the country, he can tributed to give a very buoyant tone to our Grain marks once frither alarge trade has been done in Flour, at pricequal to an advance of 1/4 barrel. Fatra brands of Ohio as in great request. Wheat has also risen in visine 64, to 1/1, buil. We apoofe to day Red Wheat 34/1 to 37/1 ap boil of 240 first Western Canal Flour, inferior, 30, to 37/1 aptra Ohio to St. Louis 37, to 39/2 barrel of 196 first Indian Corn and largely, as ship, leaf to 18/4 ap 28, 28, for Yellow, and 19/6 for White.

St. 16.10 at 19.10 at 19.10 at 19.10 at 19.10 at 19.10 for White
FROVISIONS—The demend for Basem continues active and prices firm. We quote Long and Short Middles, boneless, Mirbin, Mi to 50 Peet. Shoulders are in no A request at 43 Petr, bin 19.10 to 50 Peet. Shoulders are in no A request at 43 Per cut, and in some instances as high as 44 has been obtained for good quality. Beef is quiet, with a sood inquiry for branch of superior quality, while the lower grades are neglected. We quote common Cleveland branch 73 to 35 in fair sorts of Indiana and Chicago Pé to 100 Petarce. In Pork there has been but title done. The demand is chiefly for time Exstern. Or which there is mone here. Irish is quiet but steady at 35 Peech there is no more here. Irish is quiet but steady at 35 Peech continues to be readily obtained in second hands.

Taillow—We are still without stocks of P. T. C. or American. For boure melted there is a streety demand at 43 P cut. Onto the price to the property of the property of

CUTECTION DARK—30 NOCE TROPE In the name of Colors of the Colors of the

THE CASE OF LYON AND GRISWOLD.

As Butler, in his hobbling, topey turry and Munchausen spology in the Senate for his "gallan hinsman," the distinguished Brooks, referred to the case of Lyon and Griswold, and as, doubtless, that case will be much relied upon by those who will oppose the expulsion of Brooks-that is to say, the whole slavedriving cohort, with their auxiliary doughfaces—it will be well to state the facts of that case, and to show what its precise relation is to the case which the House of Representatives have before them to be dealt with.

Matthew Lyon was an Irishman by birth, who, in early youth, had been brought to this City of New-York some time previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War as a redemptioner, and baving been sold for a term of years, as the fashion then was, to pay his passage, had been carried by his purchaser to the then new settiements of Vermont, where, after serving out his time, he became a citizen. His first appearance on the stage of public affairs was somewhat unlucky. During the British invasion of 1776 under Sir Guy Carleton, after the expulsion of the American forces from Casada, Lyon had served as Lieutenant in a detachment of militis stationed to guard an advanced post on Lake Champlain. The officers of this detachment having agreed among themselves, and without any orders, to abandon this post as untenable, sent Lyon to Gates's headquarters to announce the fact of the abandonment, a proceeding on their part at which Gates showed his dissatisfaction by causing all of them to be cashiered on a charge of cowardice and desertion, Lyon himself being treated with great indignity, and, as the story went, tricked out in a wooden sword and drummed out of the camp.

Lyon always insisted that he had opposed this step
of the other officers, and he relied for his justification on the fact that notwithstanding this previous disgrace, he had served for a short time, during Bourgoyne's invasion, as a commissary. The story, however, of his wooden sword stuck to him, ard when afterward he became a very warm and active politician, he was often twitted with it in reply to the personalities in which he himself very freely indulged.

Being a man of energy and ingenuity, subquently to the peace he had established iron works and other manufactures near the foot of Lake Champlain, had acquired property, had become a Crionel of militia, and had married a daughter of Governor Chittender, who, notwithstanding his official dignity, still continued according to the simple state of manners in Vermont, to follow his original vocation of a farmer and tavern-keeper. Lyon, who was impetuous and very self-conceited, with the characteristic faults as well as virtues of his countrymen, entered with great zeal into polities. He adepted ultra Democratic views, and during General Washington's second term, catablished a newspaper at Castleton, with the rather prolix as well as pretentious title of " Scourge of "Aristocracy and Depository of Important Political "Truth," which he edited himself and printed with types of his own casting, on paper manufactured by himself from the bark of the basswood; by the help of which organ, after a very warm contest, he had got himself elected over several competitors to the Congress which met in 1797.

Like many men of the same cast and character, down to the present day, while setting up for an ultra Democrat, he became a complete tool in the hands of the slave-holding aristocracy, who had been vastly approped at the election of a Northern and New-England President in the person of John Adems, and against whem they engaged at ence in the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition.
Lyon, who was not deficient in intelligence, lived long enough to become aware of the true politica character of these slaveholding aristocrats; but as at that time they professed, like himself, an ultra devotion to the rights of men and the principles of universal brotherhood and equality, he became in their hands a useful instrument—as he was never deterred either by modesty or a sense of decorumof annoyance to the supporters of the Administration.

During the session of 1798 a good deal of the time of the House was occupied with the impeach ment of Bloupt, a Senator from Tennessee, who bad been detected in secret intrigue for placing New-Orleans (then belonging to Spain) in the hards of the British, by means of a joint expedition-Britain to furnish a naval force, and Bleunt to raise a cooperating corps of backwoodsmen and Indians-the first of our modein fillibustering enterprises on record, in which, however, let it be stated to the credit of Creat Britain, she declined to take a part. Not satisfied with Blount's expulsion from the Senate, the House resolved to impeach him, and while employed in balloting for managers of that im-peachment, the occurrences which form the subject of this article had their commencement.

While the ballot-boxes were circulating, the

Speaker, having left the chair, had taken a seat pext the outside railing which separated the floor of the House from the lobby. Griswold, a leading Administration member from Connecticut, was sitting by-many members, as is usual on such occasions, being out of their proper seats. Lyon, standing outside the railing, and leaning upon it, commenced a conversation with the Speaker in a loud tone, as if desirous of attracting attention. The subject of his tirade was the Connecticut members, particularly their course in reference to the foreign intercourse bill which had just bebeen under discussion, and whom Lyon accused of acting in opposition to the opinions and wishes of nine-tenths of their constit uents. He denounced as false the argument they had urged in favor of allowing ministers abroad salaries of \$9,000 a year, on the ground that pebody would accept for less. They were all of them ready and anxious to accept any office, whatever the salary might be. He knew the people of Connecticut, having had occasion sometimes to fight them in his own district, where they often came to visit their relations among the settlers at which remark Griswold quietly intervened with the question: "Did you fight them with your wooden "sword?" Some other jocular remarks by the bystanders had been received by Lyon in good part -this of Griswold he either did not hear or af feeted not to do so; and going on without noticing it, in the same strain as before, he declared that blinder and deceived as the people of Connecticut were, if he could only go into the State and manage a paper there for aix months he would open their eyes and turn out all the present Representatives.

Griswold meanwhile, leaving the seat he had occupied, had taken a place outside the rail near Lyon, and in reply to this last sally, laying his hand on Lyon's arm, as if to attract his attention, he remarked, with a smile, "You could not change the opinion of the

boaster in the State!" Lyon replied that he